

[1st March 1927]

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the amount of expenditure incurred by the Staff Selection Board during 1925-26.

Major head and sub-head.	Charges.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Pay and allowances of Establishment ...	1,389	15	0
Allowances—			
Travelling allowances paid to non-official members of the Board ...	1,290	5	0
Contingencies—			
(a) Service postage ...	150	0	0
(b) Other contingencies ...	553	8	0
Total	3,383	12	0
	or 3,384		

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 179 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1927, page 52 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 1472, Development, dated 12th October 1926.

Read—the following papers :—

(i)

From the Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Law Department, R.O.C. No. 1197-B/25, dated 17th August 1925.

(ii)

From the Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Law Department, R.C. No. 497-B/25, dated 27th August 1925.

(iii)

From the Commissioner of Labour, to the Secretary to Government, Law (General) Department, No. D.C. 2802/25, dated 9th January 1926.

(iv)

From the Director of Industries, No. 166-C/26, dated 1st April 1926.

From the Director of Fisheries, D. Dis. No. 428-C/26, dated 16th April 1926.

(v)

From the Director of Agriculture, R.O.C. No. D-274/26, dated 23rd July 1926.

1st March 1927]

(vi)

From the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, B. No. 684/26, dated
28th July 1926.

Order—Mis. No. 1472, Development, dated 12th October 1926.

The papers read above relate to a scheme of adult education for the depressed classes in South Kanara district, forwarded by the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, and a similar scheme for Malabar drawn by the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust. The former scheme proposes to start continuation schools for adults adapted to the conditions in which the people live and work, the scheme for Malabar contemplates practical general education combined with instruction with a view to the betterment of the economic condition of the people as also the fostering of civic virtues in them and includes the opening of night schools and starting of co-operative societies. The Director of Public Instruction was requested by the promoters of the schemes to sanction liberal grants to enable them to give effect to them. The Director of Public Instruction has submitted the communications to Government.

2. The Government have consulted all the heads of departments concerned and have obtained their views in the matter. They observe that the schemes do not contain sufficiently definite proposals or suggestions for action. The Government are in entire sympathy with the objects of the scheme, but they regret that nothing substantial can be done at present until definite suggestions are made. There is no system of grant-in-aid administered by the Agricultural, Fisheries and Co-operative departments. The help which the several departments will render will be dealt with below.

3. The scheme as outlined by the Mission authorities does not come within the purview of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, and the Government agree with the Director of Public Instruction that the District Educational Council cannot be asked to make any grants for the purpose.

4. The Government understand that it is the intention of the Trust to start a demonstration plot to try different crops and improved methods recommended by the Agricultural department, and that they expect the department to help the Trust with the services of a demonstrator, a maistri, implements and an annual grant of Rs. 100 for the purpose. The Trust may be informed that the Director of Agriculture will arrange to run the plot if the Trust will place at his disposal sufficient land for the purpose and provide the necessary labour. The department will, however, arrange to supply lantern slides and copies of the publications issued by them.

5. On the co-operative side, the Co-operative department will help the Trust by doing preliminary propaganda work as far as possible. To develop the thrift side of the movement, however, the Government consider that the Trust should proceed on the lines of the home-safe deposit system and also try to enforce thrift in weavers' societies and in other societies composed of people engaged in cottage industries by the regular collection of a definite proportion of their wages or profits.

6. The Industries department will be prepared to assist the Trust in working out any scheme for instruction in rural industries and will also be prepared to lend the services of a subordinate for a short period to assist or stimulate local effort in organizing home industries, for instance, weaving.

[1st March 1927]

The Trust could advantageously get into touch with the work carried on at Ariakode by the Young Men's Christian Association as the officer in charge of that work would be in a position to assist it with advice in the light of the experience gained by him of the local conditions at Ariakode and of the attempts made there to help the local Mappillas to improve their economic position.

7. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to communicate the substance of the above orders to the bodies concerned.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

V. PANDRANG ROW,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

- „ Director of Agriculture.
- „ Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
- „ Director of Industries.
- „ Director of Fisheries.
- „ Commissioner of Labour.
- „ Law (General) Department.
- „ Public Works and Labour Department.

II

Copy of letter, dated 7th August 1925, from the Honorary Joint Secretary, Depressed Classes Mission, Kodialbail, Mangalore, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

I have the honour to append a short note on a scheme of adult education in connexion with the activities of the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, and request that you may be pleased to sanction liberal grants for enabling us to put the same into operation at once.

I also request that the application on the subject submitted previously may be cancelled.

A scheme of adult education for the submerged classes.

Mere Elementary Education that is now availed of by a few Adi-Dravidas and other submerged classes people in the public schools started by the Labour department and those maintained by the Depressed Classes Mission, does not do much good to these communities in bettering their social or economic conditions. After three years of schooling a large number of them go to work as labourers and sink back into ignorance and their old ways of life. So continuation schools with adult education, adapted to the conditions in which they live and work will be very useful. From the experience of the Servants of India Society's experiments in rural areas in Malabar it seems that the adult education scheme of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute will serve as an excellent basis. A copy of the scheme as modified for use in Malabar is enclosed as also a copy of the first annual report in which the work is described under the heading 'People's Club' for perusal. It is intended to start the experiment in the adjacent 'Colonies' in Bijjai and Derebail belonging to the Depressed Classes Mission where about 50 to 60 families are living and so the work will also partake some of the features of a settlement the value of which in educating and ameliorating the condition of submerged classes is being widely recognized and encouraged in all the Western countries. Our idea is, if possible, that the chief worker in this

1st March 1927]

department will be in as much intimate touch with the people as possible. The lantern lectures and talks may be held at some of the other "Adi-Dravida colonies" in and about Mangalore. The night schools which are aided by the District Educational Council serve but to a very limited extent the cause of educating and enlightening the submerged classes *en masse*. Very few attend them and after the hard day's work they find it difficult to benefit by the night schools. The scheme of adult education as proposed to be undertaken will be attractive, practical and useful to them.

The appended list gives the estimated cost of recurring and non-recurring for the working of the scheme. The man in charge of the work has to be efficient, able, possess imagination, receptivity of knowledge and power of communicating the same to the people. So at least a graduate with all these necessary qualifications is necessary. The other needs are a magic lantern with slides and a few books, charts, etc.

List of expenditure.

Recurring and non-recurring of adult education scheme for Depressed Classes Mission—

Non-recurring—

	RS.
(1) Magic lantern with sets of slides	750
(2) Initial outlay on books and periodicals	50
Total	800

Recurring—

(1) General supervisor at Rs. 60 per mensem	720
(2) Rent for two buildings at Rs. 10 each	240
(3) Cost of working the magic lantern at Rs. 15 per mensem.	180
(4) Books and periodicals at Rs. 5 per mensem	60
(5) Miscellaneous at Rs. 5 per mensem	60
Total	1,260

III

THE DEVADHAR MALABAR RECONSTRUCTION TRUST,
CALICUT.

A scheme of rural adult education for Malabar.

The places where the experiment has been carried on are Tanur Nagaram, Kattilangadi and Puthantheruv, all lying within a circle of six square miles. The first-mentioned place is mostly Mappilla in its population, an ancient sea-town now fallen into a state of village conditions, fishing and petty trade being the main occupation. The other two places are occupied mainly by Hindu weavers, once prosperous and influential as existing remnants of their houses and temples testify, but now dragging on a precarious existence at their craft which is practised in primitive style. Surrounding them are the agricultural portions of the villages. All these places had suffered heavily during the Mappilla rebellion in 1921, and so were selected for the experiment at the advice of the Government and of the public.

[1st March 1927]

2. The scheme of adult education tried in these three places is based on the adult education scheme of the Central Co-operative Institute of Bombay, adapted for local conditions. The scheme includes practical general education combined with instruction and help for the betterment of the economic condition of the people as also of fostering civic virtues in them. Attention is kindly requested to 'Scheme of work' appended, as also to the copies of the two annual reports wherein a complete idea of how the scheme works in practice may be obtained.

3. There are night schools started by the Trust in all the three villages where the 3 R's are taught and in addition general education is imparted as a preparation for the People's Clubs as the classes for adult education are called. The results of this system, we are glad and thankful to say, are very encouraging. The villagers evince great interest to listen to readings from newspapers and books (some actually have learnt to read them) while all attend the lantern lectures and general talks. The membership of the Co-operative societies in the villages, started after much propaganda as a part of the adult education scheme, is much prized, while attending the Taluk and District Conferences is considered as a great honour and opportunity. These visits are also utilized as educational excursions, as, for example, in Cannanore the weavers from the villages learnt much from seeing all the latest appliances for weaving as they were exhibited at the Government Textile Superintendent's office. The change in the lives of the villagers can be appreciated by those who have seen them two years ago and now. Villagers in the neighbourhood have been pressing us to open similar activities amongst them but for want of men and funds we have been content only with occasional visits and arranging of demonstrations. Recently arrangements have been made to open a people's club at Meenadathu, a village four miles to the south-east.

4. A stage has now been reached in our experiment when we can confidently say that this kind of work is well suited for our rural areas, that it must be made more efficient than it was hitherto and also enlarge its scope so as to include, for the present, a few more villages like Keraladeeswarapuram, Thanalam and Ozhur within its orbit of usefulness by frequent lantern lectures and talks. Officers of Educational, Co-operative, Agricultural, Industries, Health and Police departments testify to the marked improvement in the general appearance and tone of life in the villages where the experiment has been carried on intensively. The funds at our disposal are too meagre to make the work more efficient as also spread its usefulness over a wider area. Public contributions are an uncertain item and dependence upon them hampers our activities considerably. The educational bodies in the district find themselves embarrassed in dealing with new experiments like ours as perhaps their initiative is curtailed by the scope of the enactments to which they owe their beings and are circumscribed by rules in their functions. The result is that with all the goodwill of the District Educational Council the grant it could give us was very poor, being calculated on the basis that our schools are pure elementary schools which represent but a very minor and insignificant part of our activities in the direction of adult education. The district and local boards plead lack of funds. So the scheme deserves to be encouraged and supported liberally by the Education department. A list of expenditure of recurring and non-recurring is given below with explanations wherever necessary.

1st March 1927]

List of expenditure—Recurring and Non-recurring.

	RS.
Recurring—	
(1) Rent for four sheds to be specially constructed in suitable places in the villages where people of all castes can assemble at Rs. 10 per mensem.	480
(2) Salary of a graduate-worker to deliver lantern lectures, talks and generally supervise the whole work on the spot, i.e., in three or four villages at Rs. 60 per mensem.	720
(3) Expense for hire of magic lantern slides and working of the magic lantern at Rs. 12 per mensem.	144
(4) A servant to carry magic lantern and for general purposes at Rs. 10 per mensem.	120
(5) Newspapers and magazines and additions to village libraries at Rs. 5 per mensem.	60
(6) Contingencies, lamp, etc., for four villages at Rs. 25 per mensem.	300
Total ...	<u>1,824</u>
Non-recurring—	
(1) A cycle for the worker to go round at least two villages in an evening.	150
(2) Lantern slides. Hiring them always is not very satisfactory arrangement. We have got a lantern and a few sets of slides should be in stock.	600
(3) Maps, charts, pictures and other appliances ...	150
Total ...	<u>900</u>

M. S. MADHAVA RAU,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.